

CIA Director Raborn Is Under Double Attack

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Soviets, of course, are after him, but so are some agency 'insiders' who don't like his frank opposition to appeasing Russia.

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Human Events

From the Allen-Scott Report

February 5, 1966

Central Intelligence Director William Raborn is being virulently attacked from both within and outside the huge agency—by some strange bedfellows.

One of these smear campaigns, which involves the circulation of forged documents and planted anti-CIA press reports overseas, is being masterminded by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

These propaganda operations are part of a long-range scheme to discredit the CIA's worldwide covert activities, and to try to force Adm. Raborn out of office. The immediate KGB objective is to dry up sources which are giving the CIA advance information on the Kremlin's machinations to foment "wars of liberation" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Illustrative of the scope, nature and success of the CIA's covert operations was the infiltration of its agents at the recent Tri-Continent Revolutionary Conference in Havana.

At the Cuban meeting, Reds from Africa and Latin America called for Raborn has strong congressional support—but also a few detractors.

the destruction or withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

The other attack against Raborn is from the rear. Congressional supporters of the Navy veteran deem it as sinister as the other.

These CIA "insiders" are credited with strongly disagreeing with his hard-nosed opposition to making concessions to Russia, and his firm insistence on obtaining "all intelligence" regardless of whether it facilitates friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet.

This inner CIA attack on Raborn is currently manifesting itself in "leaked" stories to columnists and magazines.

The usual tenor of these "plants" is that while Raborn did an outstanding job in directing the Navy's Polaris missile program, he doesn't know how to boss or control the CIA.

According to congressional sources, these anti-Raborn officials, in an effort to embarrass him, are endeavoring to get the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on the CIA's impact on foreign policy.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) has asked Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman, to initiate a CIA

probe. Fulbright is considering the matter.

Should Fulbright reject the proposal it is McCarthy's intention to sponsor a resolution authorizing such an investigation by a special committee. This would have to be voted on by the full Senate.

Congressional friends of Raborn attribute some of his difficulties with long-time career CIA employees to his setting up around-the-clock watch officers to keep him constantly informed of Russian and Chinese covert operations. This highly sensitive check system was put into effect when Raborn learned that either important intelligence was not sent to him or delivery was delayed for days.

Under the new arrangement, he is briefed "before 7:00 a.m.," and conveys essential information to President Johnson immediately after he awakens.

The President, who personally selected Raborn, thoroughly approves the way he is functioning and is giving him his full support.

Efforts to label Raborn as inexperienced and ineffective are brushed off by the President. He is telling critics that his confidence in Raborn's ability has grown since he became head of CIA.

Raborn has strong support in Congress, led by Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.). These legislators are particularly impressed by Raborn's routing CIA officials out of bed with early-morning calls about urgent developments in their areas.

Adm. Raborn also is trying to keep the CIA's super-secret intelligence estimate division on its toes by making this closed shop justify its special reports before they are circulated as official documents.

"If Raborn can help it, no CIA estimate will contain any of those fancy, preconceived ideas as in the past," one informed legislator said. "He has guts and brains, and all he wants from his staff are the facts and nothing but the facts."

Also highly regarded by Administration authorities are Raborn's harmonious relations with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. They work closely and smoothly together.

They have one thing very much in common. The Soviet's KGB is out to discredit both and to drive them from office. Hoover is first on KGB's list. Raborn is second.

3-21-66

SUKARNO'S DEBACLE

The ousting of Sukarno, if successfully continued, is the greatest victory for Freedom since the last decisive battle of World War II.

Sukarno, prominent in Java since 1944, was firmly established in 1950 by the U.N., Soviet Union and U.S.A. as Communist dictator of Indonesia. Dr. Frank Graham, following his loss of the U.S. Senate seat, became U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and handled the Sukarno regime

The Soviets and U.S.A. displayed close teamwork in supporting Sukarno on a near share and share alike basis, furnishing him with ships, tanks, planes, armaments and munitions to suppress his constructive rivals, including the uprising staged by the anti-Communists in Sumatra. The U.S.A. assisted Sukarno in overthrowing the government of New Guinea, turning New Guinea over to the U.N. October 1, 1962, which then turned it over to Sukarno on May 1, 1963. The U.S. has sent foreign aid to Sukarno amounting to \$874 million until he bitterly rejected, and told us what we could do with, our foreign aid. Indonesia is third among the nations of the world in resources. Its population of 100 million people are 90% Moslem, and since Moslems are vigorous Non-Communists, it has been no small task for the State Department to keep these militant Non-Communists suppressed.

Sukarno was in process of taking over Singapore and Malaysia and needed firmer support in Indonesia. He attempted a coup to wipe out Non-Communists in Indonesia which failed about October 1, and this failure led to his present debacle. The probability that Sukarno was taking over these countries was far more alarming than the possibility of our being forced out of South Vietnam, although the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office seemed undisturbed.

H. L. Hunt daily newspaper column

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C O P Y

H. L. HUNT

1401 ELM STREET
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President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

April 22, 1961

Dear President Kennedy:

CPYRGHT

I am not an authority and hate to impose my views, but I am sure that in giving you my opinion, it will not do you any harm. For a few years I have looked upon Sukarno as being second only to Khrushchev in the conspiracy to destroy freedom.

Sukarno is much more harmful than Tito, Gomulka or anyone in the Soviet bloc outside Red China because he is given a status of "neutral". I think of him as being much more dangerous than the Red Chinese leaders at the present time because of the great resources of Indonesia and the fact that he is considered a neutral.

I believe him more harmful than Nehru inasmuch as he is more powerful and there have been more question marks regarding Nehru.

Sukarno is indeed powerful in that he has imposed the Communist rule in a country I believe to be about 90% Moslem. I think it is nearly impossible to get a devout Moslem to subscribe to Communism.

It seems that the major oil companies will not give a true account of the situation in Indonesia, so I presume none of the other large businesses will. This leaves you, as a source of information, the State Department and the United Nations, neither of which you should believe.

I do not think that you should depend on any information coming from a source with which Dr. Frank Graham has been connected.

The best information I had on the subject was during the past few years the Soviets and the United States acted as a team on approximately a 50-50 basis in supplying Sukarno with planes, ships, tanks, armaments, ammunitions and supplies to put down the rebellion of genuine anti-Communists.

Sukarno may be the most effective of all pro-Communist missionaries. About the time Khrushchev came to the United Nations, I recall that Sukarno visited many Southern Asian and African countries, Puerto Rico and, I believe, points on the Latin American mainland before skipping over to Hawaii. Sukarno, as an emissary, can hurt the United States more than any other person.

If I am correct in the fears I have expressed, I hope there are reliable sources that will verify to you some or all of the statements.

Inasmuch as Eisenhower argued with me in 1950, the first time I ever met him, about Alger Hiss after Hiss had been convicted and about Phillip Jessup; and now since we have lost hundreds of millions of people into Communism during his eight presidential years, I do not believe that he can help you nor that you should depend on him.

Sincerely,

H. L. Hunt

H. L. Hunt

CPYRGHT

March 18, 1966

My letters or memos were being carried in to the President. This letter was written 3 days before an impending visit of Sukarno to Washington. I hoped the red carpet would not be rolled out for him.

The contents of this letter may contain useful information, but I do not wish and there should be no publicity regarding my having written the letter to the President.

HLH